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7	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
8	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
9	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) 4:16-cr-01749-RM-1
10	Plaintiff,	
11	,	SENTENCING MEMORANDUM
12	V.) IN SUPPORT OF PSR's) RECOMMENDED SENTENCE OF
13	Jesus Gonzalez Arellano,) TIME SERVED PLUS 24-MONTHS) SUPERVISED RELEASE
14	Defendant.	
15		,
16	COMES NOW the Defendant, Jesus Arellano, by and through his undersigned	
17	counsel, and hereby submits this Memorandum in support of the sentence	
18 19	recommended in the Presentence Investigation Report ("PSR"), which is to time-served	
20	plus 24-months supervised release. This sentence is within the Guidelines range and is	
21	sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to achieve the purposes of sentencing	
22	pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3553. The basis for this request is set forth more fully in the	
23 24	Memorandum below.	
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

1. The Sentencing Framework

Congress enacted 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) in order to ensure that judges impose sentences that are "sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes" of sentencing, such as deterrence, punishment, and public safety. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), (a)(2); United States v. Trujillo, 713 F.3d 1003, 1008 (9th Cir. 2013) (citing Pepper v. United States, 562 U.S. 467 (2011)). The factors include: the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; the purposes of sentencing; the kinds of sentences available; the sentences and ranges established by the Sentencing Guidelines; relevant policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission; the need to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities among similarly situated defendants; and the need to provide restitution to victims. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). These factors represent the major sentencing considerations of "retribution, deterrence, incapacitation and rehabilitation." Tapia v. United States, 564 U.S. 319, 325 (2011). Accordingly, the Supreme Court has consistently instructed that "the punishment should fit the offender and not merely the crime," and thus judges should use "the fullest information possible concerning the defendant's life and characteristics" to determine the appropriate sentence. *Trujillo*, 713 F.3d at 1008-09 (citing *Pepper*, 562 U.S. at 487-88, and quoting *Williams v. New York*, 337 U.S. 241, 246-47 (1949)); *Gall* v. United States, 552 U.S. 38, 49-50 (2007) ("[A]fter giving both parties an opportunity

to argue for whatever sentence they deem appropriate, the district judge should then consider all of the § 3553(a) factors to determine whether they support the sentence requested by a party."); accord *United States v. Ringgold*, 571 F.3d 948, 950 (9th Cir. 2009). Importantly, the Guidelines place no limit on the number of potential factors that may warrant a variance from the advisory range. *Burns v. United States*, 501 U.S. 129, 136-137 (1991).

2. Advisory Sentencing Guidelines Range

18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(4) requires the Court to consider the kinds of sentences available to the defendant. Mr. Arellano does not object to the base offense level calculation set forth in the Presentence Report ("PSR"), which is 6. PSR at ¶¶ 19-28. In fact, he concurred with them in his written plea agreement. Doc. 89, p. 3. Mr. Arellano's criminal history score is zero, thus the advisory Guidelines sentencing range is 0-6 months' imprisonment, but a period of confinement is not required and neither the Government nor the Probation Department is recommending that Mr. Arellano receive a sentence of imprisonment. PSR ¶¶ 4, 62, 67, 76 and p. 14.

Mr. Arellano was in custody following his arrest for 6 days before he was released on his own recognizance, thus he may be placed on supervised release for a term not to exceed three years. PSR ¶¶ 63-64. The probation department is recommending that Mr. Arellano be sentenced to 24-months supervised release, with standard and special conditions. PSR, pp. 14-16. This disposition is consistent with the

plea agreement and the Government's recommendation, and is appropriate based on the §3553 factors, discussed more fully below.

3. Nature and Circumstances of the Offense

18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(1) requires the Court to consider "the nature and circumstances of the offense" in order to determine how to sufficiently meet the objectives of sentencing. A detailed recitation of the facts is set forth at ¶¶ 5-15 of the PSR. The facts underlying the offense to which Mr. Arellano has pleaded guilty, False Statement, are found at pages 7-8 of the plea agreement. (Doc. 89.)

With his guilty plea, Mr. Arellano acknowledges his actions to conceal the identity of a person who was the true source of information. (This was done in an effort to protect that individual, who was the son of a close family friend.) It is important to note, however, that Mr. Arellano was not motivated by greed, nor did he receive any personal benefit for his conduct in protecting his source's identity (a fact that the government does not dispute). He made a mistake, an error in judgment, which he deeply regrets and for which he accepts total responsibility. PSR ¶ 18.

4. History and Characteristics of the Defendant

18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(1) requires the Court to consider "the history and characteristics of the defendant" in order to determine how to sufficiently meet the objectives of sentencing. This duty reflects the defendant's right to individualized sentencing. *Beckles v. United States*, 137 S.Ct. 886, 896 (2017); 18 U.S.C. § 3661 ("No

limitation shall be placed on the information concerning the background, character, and conduct of a person convicted of an offense which a court of the United States may receive and consider for purposes of imposing an appropriate sentence.").

Mr. Arellano is a native of Douglas, Arizona. He was raised by his maternal grandparents in Agua Prieta, while he attended school in Douglas where his parents and siblings lived. PSR at ¶¶ 37-38, 42. The border, however, presented no barrier to this close-knit family. The Court has received letters from Mr. Arellano's sister and brother, each of which attest to their admiration, respect and love for their brother, whom they regard as a role model.

Mr. Arellano graduated from Douglas High School in 1984, and immediately joined the Navy. PSR at ¶¶ 39, 50. He served for ten years as a gunner's mate and security guard, primarily in San Diego, Chicago and Iceland. PSR at ¶¶ 50, 54. In addition, Mr. Arellano was deployed to the Persian Gulf. During this tenure in service to this country Mr. Arellano earned numerous awards and commendations. PSR at ¶ 51.

In 1993 Mr. Arellano married Jennifer Benzine while he was stationed in Chicago. PSR ¶ 40. They have a 20-year-old son, Dominic. Id. The family returned to Douglas following Mr. Arellano's 1995 honorable discharge from the Navy. He quickly gained employment as an inspector for the U.S. Customs Service, and then he promoted to the position of special agent. PSR at ¶¶ 53, 54. Since Mr. Arellano's 2016 administrative leave from HSI he has owned and operated a food truck and catering

business in Douglas, earning approximately \$17,000 per year. PSR at ¶ 52. In the twenty years that Mr. Arellano worked for HSI, he contributed (as all federal workers do) to a Thrift Savings Account. These funds have provided Mr. Arellano with the ability to retain counsel and to cover his living expenses while this case has been pending. PSR ¶¶ 56-60. It is expected that Mr. Arellano will reach an agreement with HSI regarding the terms of his separation. Once this happens, Mr. Arellano will be entitled to receive a pension that he will use to supplement his income as necessary to meet his financial obligations.

Mr. Arellano continues to reside in the family home, which is located on 10 acres near Douglas. Pretrial Services officers have inspected the home and determined it is suitable for Mr. Arellano to continue living there if placed on supervised release. PSR ¶ 40. Currently, Mr. Arellano's wife and son are living in Iowa in order to care for her mother. Id. When interviewed, Mrs. Arellano told the probation officer that the stress of this criminal investigation has had permanent negative consequences on Mr. Arellano's mental health. PSR ¶ 41.

Mr. Arellano's mental health status is also discussed in the plea agreement and PSR. As a proud veteran and law enforcement officer, Mr. Arellano is incredibly embarrassed, humiliated and ashamed of his wrongdoing in this case. He twice nearly committed suicide because of these feelings. PSR ¶¶ 44. Mr. Arellano has been diagnosed with PTSD and other mental health disorders that likely contributed to his

poor decision making in this case. PSR ¶ 45, p. 14. Fortunately, he sees a therapist on a weekly basis and for the past two years has begun to address these issues. Id. Mrs. Arellano expressed the improvement she has seen in the past six months. PSR ¶ 41. Although Mr. Arellano has no intention of discontinuing therapy, he would welcome and abide by a release condition requiring him to continue mental health counseling.

5. Lack of Criminal History, Deterrence, Recidivism

Section 3553(a)(2)(B) requires the Court to consider "the need for the sentence imposed...to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct." Mr. Arellano has zero criminal history points because he has never been arrested, charged or convicted of any criminal offense, whether as a juvenile or an adult, prior to his involvement in the case presently before the Court. PSR ¶¶ 29-35. In addition, Mr. Arellano has been under the supervision of Pretrial Services for more than two years, since his initial appearance on August 18, 2016. PSR ¶ 1. Mr. Arellano has complied with his release conditions without issue or incident, including participating in mental health counseling. Id.

Mr. Arellano's lack of criminal history and long-time compliance with conditions of release strongly suggests that supervised release will afford an adequate deterrence to criminal conduct. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(B). These factors, as well as the other factors mentioned herein, make Mr. Arellano a low risk to recidivate and thus he poses little danger, if any, to the public. 18 U.S.C. 3553(a)(2)(C); PSR ¶¶ 84, 85.

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6. The Seriousness of the Offense, Respect for the Law, Just Punishment Section 3553(a)(2)(A) is generally viewed as the punitive or retributive component of § 3553(a). See Tapia, 564 U.S. at 325; United States v. Migbel, 444 F.3d 1173, 1182-83 (9th Cir. 2006). Where, as here, the offense is not violent and the defendant is a first offender, Congress has encouraged the Sentencing Commission to craft Guidelines that reflect the general appropriateness of imposing a sentence other than imprisonment. 28 U.S.C. § 922(j). The seriousness of Mr. Arellano's offense is reflected in a term of supervised release. The loss of freedom that comes with supervision is a substantial penalty. In addition, a felony conviction results the denial of important civil rights, and here, further resulted in Mr. Arellano's loss of employment. Supervised Release will undoubtedly promote Mr. Arellano's respect for the law and provide just punishment.

7. Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, this Court should impose a sentence of time-served plus 24-months supervised release on Mr. Arellano. This disposition is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to achieve the goals of sentencing. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a).

Respectfully submitted this 23rd day of January, 2019.

LAW OFFICES OF SEAN CHAPMAN, P.C.

BY: /s/ Sean Chapman Sean Chapman

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that on January 23, 2019, I electronically transmitted the attached document to the Clerk's Office using the CM/ECF system for filing and transmittal of a Notice of Electronic Filing to the following CM/ECF registrants: Hon. Rosemary Marquez United States District Court Gordon Davenport Assistant United States Attorney